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THE CRISIS IN EUROPE.

THE TRIBUNE was long the only newspaper in the United States receiving special dispatches from the seat of war, or represented by Special Correspondents with either Prassian or French armies, and at the leading cap-vals. THE TRIBUNE dispatches have been used, in an imform, by The New York Herald, World, Times, and perfect form, by The New York Return, Sun. They were thus used yesterday by The New York

PROGRESS OF THE NEW REPUBLIC.

ANA ELECTION DECREED IN OCTOBER-THE RE-PUSAL TO THE ORLEANS PRINCES GEN-ERALLY APPROVED-A NEWSPAPER OFFICE DESTROYED BY A MOB FOR OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNMENT.

IST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870. The special correspondent of The Tribune at Paris telegraphs this day: "Government decrees an election, by ballot, on the 16th of October, of 750 members to form a Constituent Assembly.

"The Duc d'Aumale would prove a far more formidable candidate than the Count de Paris. The refusal of the Government to allow any of the Orleanist Princes to remain is generally approved. What harms them here is the belief that their pretensions are favored by the English Court, and that the wife of one English Cabinet Minister is intriguing for them.

"Forty thousand copies of the Marseillaise were burned by the mob yesterday afternoon, and its presses destroyed, on account of an article exciting the people against the Government."

OFFICIAL RECOGNITIONS.

SWITZERLAND FOLLOWS THE UNITED STATES-JULES FAVRE'S REFLY TO MINISTER WASH-BURNE-THE SERENADE TO THE U. S. LEGA-

Paris, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870. The Swiss Minister here, agreeable to instructions received from his Government, has officially recognized the Republic. The report that England had recognized the new Government is untrue.

The Official Journal of the Republic to-day publishes the reply of Jules Favre to Minister Washburne. He says he considers it a happy augury for the French Republic to have obtained her first recognition from the United States, who founded their wise and careful institutions on independence and civil virtue, and in spite of the terrible ordeals which they have passed through, conserved with unshaken firmness their faith in the great principle of liberty, whence issue dignity and prosperity. Nations desiring to become masters of their destiny must follow the course pursued by you, must take as symbols love of industry and respect of the rights of all. This is the programme of the Government just established here from an unfortunate crisis, the result of the follies of despotism; but at this moment we can have only one care-to deliver the nation from the enemy. There again we have the benefit of your example and your persevering courage. In the accomplishment of this task we count upon the support of all men of heart, and all Governments interested in the triumph of peace. Strong in the justice of our cause we have a firm hope of success, and the adhesion of the Government of Washington gives us confidence. The members of our Government request that we make known to you their gratitude and beg you to transmit it to your

The following is the address delivered by Mr. Washburne to the crowd of people and soldiers who came to serenade him last evening:

"I thank you on the part of my Government for this demonstration. I shall have great pleasure in transmit-ting the thanks you express with so much eloquence for the recognition of the new Republic of France. In my communication, to which you make such kind greeting. I have but made known the sentiments of the I resideut and the people of the United States of America, who nd interest in the great movement just success and the happiness and prosperity of the French people. Existing themselves under a republican form of Government, they know how to appreciate its benefits with warm hearts and language. They felicitate their tion free from all stain of blood, and claiming the sympathy of all lovers of true liberty.

Along the Boulevard to-night there were many shouts of Vice les Etats Unis and Vice l' Independance. The action of the United States Government is warmly commented on in all parts of the city. Jules Favre called again to-day to reiterate his thanks to the nation and to Mr. Washburne. La France (newspaper), recalls the fact that in 1848 the United States was the first country to recognize the French Republic, and she is the first again in 1870. RAPID TRANSMISSION BY CABLE OF THE PRESI-DENT'S INSTRUCTIONS FOR RECOGNITION.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870. After the meeting of the Cabinet to-day, your correspondent had a conversation with the President in regard to the situation of affairs in Europe. He emed to be really elated at the rapidity with which his instructions were telegraphed to Minister Washburne. He says that Secretary Fish transmitted to him at Long Branch Minister Washburne's official notification of the establishment of a Republic in France. He instructed Secretary Fish to send instructions to Washburne to recognize the Republic at once. Secretary Fish prepared the instructions. transmitted them to the State Department from his home on the Hudson, and from the State Department they were telegraphed to Paris, and by Minister Washburne communicated to the French Secretary of Foreign Affairs, all before the day had expired, and the next morning the President was in receipt of a dispatch that the instructions had been

THE SITUATION AT PARIS. LIGUSES IN SUBURBS PULLED DOWN-THE GARDE

MOBILE SUMMONED FOR DUTY-DEMORALI-ZATION AMONG SOLDIERS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE !

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 9, 1876. The special correspondent of The Tribune at Paris telegraphs this day: "The inhabitants of all houses within the 'military zone' are ordered to quit their habitations forthwith, as the houses are now to be pulled down. The Prefect of Police orders all

persons intending to leave Paris to go immediately.

"The Gardes Mobiles are summoned to join their corps within 48 hours, and are coming in rapidly. Troops are encamped from the Arc de Triomphe through the Neuilly Gate to Courbevoie (on the north-west of Paris). In going out I had to wait a full hour while troops were passing to occupy the ground between the forts of Mont Valerien and those of St. Denis. An officer with whom I conexersed said that he was much afraid of a panic mmong the soldiers; they are so demoralized that one can do nothing with them. Stragglers of all shorts are about the streets."

INCREASING CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT-

ARRIVAL OF RE-ENFORCEMENTS—THE ATTACK ON THE MARSEILLAISE OFFICE. PARIS, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870. No political arrests were made in Paris yesterday, which is considered a sign of security and of popular

confidence in the Government. A corpe of foreign volunteers is now organizing

for the defense of Paris, to be called the Battalion of the Friends of France. Many thousands of Gardes Mobiles have arrived in Paris to-day from the Department of Marne, and from Normandy. They are

strong and bardy men. Two hundred Kabyles arrived yesterday from Algeria, preceding a large force, which is expected today. They are fine soldiers, and are in admirable condition. Sixteen hundred Gardes Mobiles arrived yesterday from the provinces, and by this evening the full force of Mobiles within the city, it is expected, will be over 100,000. They are billeted upon the inhabitants, but upon none who do not pay over 800 france annual rent.

A letter of Gen. Trochu to a friend is published to-day. In it he expresses his confidence in the army which has been gathered for the defense of Paris. Gen. Trochu has issued a proclamation, dated yesterday, ordering the Gardes Mobiles to their posts of honor. The defense of the ramparts will be intrusted to them.

The moats around Paris have been filled with water, and the Prefect of Police advises all who desire to leave the city, to do so immediately.

The people to-day attacked the office of the Mar seillaise (newspaper) on account of Gen. Cluseret's reactionary article in yesterday's issue, and broke the forms and burned all the papers they could find. This action is doubtless due to Rochefort's denunciation of the course of the paper, and proves how great is his influence with the people. The journals this morning praise his patriotism and sincere desired for the maintenance of public order.

Some of the news correspondents have left Paris and gone to Tours, in order to be outside the Prussian circumvallation, which they anticipate will soon destroy the telegraphic lines of communication between this city and the outside world.

The Paris Observatory has been dismantled. All of the instruments have been removed to a place of

EXCITEMENT AT MARSEILLES. PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS-ENTHUSIASTIC RE-

CEPTION TO M. ESQUIRES. MARSEILLES, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870. There is intense excitement here. Many of the members of the police force have been arrested as A band of women employed in a tobacco manufactory, yesterday, paraded the streets, singing the Marseillaise. The authorities are taking measures to prevent any disorder.

A demonstration was also made here yesterday by the Italian residents, who formed in procession and marched through the streets, shouting "Death to Bismarek!" "Vive la France!"

The return here of M. Esqueros was the occasion of an oration. He arrived by railway at 3:30 yesterday afternoon, and was received by the Preof the Department, the members of Provisional Government, the Municipal Council in a body and other dignitaries. All the public places were decorated with flags. As the procession escorted M. Esquiros to the Hotel de Ville, the people cheered with enthusiasm; but as it passed a club-house hisses were heard. The indignant people attacked the place, and several members of the Club were arrested.

All the regular troops here left on Wednesday for Paris, and their places have been supplied by the Garde Mobile.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

AUSTRIA INSTEAD OF ENGLAND AS A PEACE-MAKER-RUSSIA ALONE WILL NOT MAKE AN ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE AGAINST PRUSSIA-WHY ENGLAND HESITATES-FAVRE CONSID-ERING AN ARMISTICE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870.

A private correspondent telegraphs from Paris, this morning, as follows: "I understand from a French source, on which I can place implicit reliance, that as England has thus far declined to take any steps to induce Prussia to consent to an armistice as preliminary to a treaty of peace involving no territorial sacrifice, and as delay under the circumstances must result in further bloodshed, the Austrian Government has undertaken the task.

"Further particulars received this morning concerning Jules Favre's declaration, enable me to say that the account of it sent you vesterday was entirely accurate. All the circumstances I am not at liberty to state; but it is probable that Favre's hopes of immediate alliance with Russia were a little too sanguine; that negotiations thus far have necessarily been informal, and that in answer to the urgency of the French Minister, Russia has intimated that she cannot immediately accept such an alliance, nor take hostile steps against Prussia, unless in conjunction with Austria or some other

England's refusal to intervene is partly traceable to the personal influence of the Queen, to whom Gladstone concedes much; partly to Granville's aristocratic aversion to the Republic, and partly to intimations from Prussia that no neutral pressure would now be influential. Great pressure has been brought to bear on the English Government from Paris, but without result. English residents in Paris denounce in bitter terms what they style "the pusillanimity" of the English Cabinet.

The special correspondent of The Tribune telegraphs Friday (9th), 6 p. m.: "An armistice is under onsideration; the idea was instituted by the Corps Diplomatique; the question (of its acceptance) has been submitted to the Provisional Government by the Russian, Italian, and Spanish Embassadors. Jules Favre has received and returned the official visit of the English, Austrian, Italian, American, Turkish, Russian, Spanish, and Swiss Embassadors, and the Pope's Nuncio."

LONDON IN SUSPENSE-NOTES FROM ENGLAND AND RUSSIA ON THE SUBJECT OF PEACE-AN APPEAL FROM QUEEN VICTORIA.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870. Everything is in a state of suspense; there is no important war news, and no one knows whether the next announcement is to be peace or war. Notes of a decided character have been addressed to Berlin on the subject of peace by the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and London. It is said that Queen Victoria has appealed to Queen Augusta in behalf of peace. It is reported in diplomatic circles in Paris that

England will not push intervention in favor of peace, owing to the existence of unpleasant relations just now between the Cabinets of Berlin and London. The Germans are incensed because England continues to sell arms to private individuals who deliver them to France. An early armistice is

The reported action of the Diplomatic Corps at Paris in favor of peace is authoritatively denied. The Cabinet Ministers are again absent from this

A Berlin despatch states that the authorities at Berlin are confident that Russia will withdraw her proposition for a conference in view of the persistence of Prussia

A PEACE CONGRESS TO ASSEMBLE IN VIENNA TO-DAY-AN OFFER OF MEDIATION FROM THE UNITED STATES.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH 1 Washington, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870. Dispatches received here last night from London

terms of settlement as France can accept with GERMANY, NOT PRUSSIA PERSONALLY. honor. The dispatch explains that it is a copy of fa

in the interest of peace, and for securing such joint note addressed to neutral European Powers. The President expressed great satisfaction at receivmatter for consideration in Cabinet meeting to-morrow, at which Secretaries Fish, Cox, and Robeson will be present. | Wash. cor. Boston Adv., Sept. 8.

MADRID, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870. A great manifestation of sympathy with the French Republic was made here yesterday. Twenty thousand citizens marched through the streets with banners inscribed with mottoes flattering to France and bands playing the Marseillaise. No disorder marred the proceedings. After the procession a mass meeting was held. Señor Castelar delivered an address, in the course of which he said:

The conscience of Humanity breathes again, witnessablic. The Spanish people, delivered from their kings and ruled now by universal suffrage, will soon join the great political movement to form "The United States of Europe." [Immense Applause]. To-day give France your sympathy, awaiting the moment whe

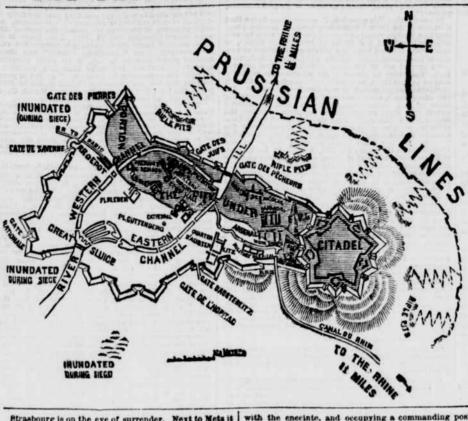
This was received with enthusiastic shouts of

VICTOR HUGO AND GEORGE SAND CHARACTERISTIC ADDRESS TO THE GERMANS-

Victor Hugo has written an address to the Ger-

"You may take the fortress, you will find the rampart. You may take the rampart, you will find the barricade. You may take the barricade, and then-who knows the esources of patriotism in distress—you will find the ewers mines of powder ready to blow whole streets into must accept : To take Paris stone by stone, to slaughter Europe on the spot, to kill France in detail; in each street, in each house that great light must be extinguished soul by soul! Germans, hold back! Paris is formidable. Think a while before her walls. All transformations are possible for her. Her indolence gives you the measure of her energy. She seems to sleep. She will awaken. Her thought will leap from its scabbord like a sword; and this city, which yesterday was Sybaris, to-morrow may be Sarragossa.

THE DEFENSES OF STRASBOURG.



Strasbourg is on the eve of surrender. Next to Mets it is the strongest fortress of Prance on the Rhine frontier. The defenses, of which the above is a correct map, consist of a bastioned enceinte, very irregular in outline; the bastions constructed at intervals along its perimeter, varying in each instance, but admirably well located for mutual support and defense. The numerous reentering angles in the trace of the enceinte are well secured by towers and demi-bastions of suitable construction, while the salients are protected by a powerful cross-fire from the supporting works. The main ditch is filled with water for nearly the whole distance around the city. Between the city proper and the Rhine, and connected

state that a Peace Congress will assemble at Vienna on Saturday next.

The Cabinet to-day talked over the Franco-Prussian war question, and finally agreed that a dispatch be sent to Minister Bancroft in reply to one from him, in which this Government says, in substance, that while we cannot act in connection with other nations, yet if our good offices should be requested by the belligerents, we shall be happy to lend them with a view to bringing out a peace between two great powers with which we have traditional friendship. Such a dispatch has since been sent.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870.

As to any further action of our Government in regard to the new Republic, the President thinks that we have done all that can be done for the present. It is a part of our doctrine not to interfere with the quarrels of European nations, nor have them interfere with us. No official notice of the assembling of a Peace Congress at Vienna has been received, and should such a Congress meet and an invitation to particinate be extended the United States, the President doubts the propriety of an acceptance. He thinks the only way in which we could interfere would be by invitation of the belligerent powers themselves. Should Germany and France ask our Government to interpose its friendly offices and act as arbiter, it would gladly accept, and do its utmost to secure justice to all upon the broad principle upon which this Government is founded. He thinks the news from France is favorable to the success of the Republic; but everything depends on the leaders. He hopes for immediate peace, and believes that it will be secured without further bloodshed.

The Secretary of State has addressed telegraphic orders to Minister Baucroft at Berlin and Minister Washburne at Paris to inform the respective Governments that the United States Government has decided not to join with any of the European Powers n a congress or convention for interference or mediation. But the President will listen at any time to a joint request of France and Prussia for the friendly mediation of the United States. MEDIATION OF THE UNITED STATES REQUESTED

The State Department to-day received a dispatch from the Provisional Government of France asking for the mediation of the United States in connection with the leading Powers of Europe ing the dispatch, and the subject will be the chief

SPANISH SYMPATHY FOR THE REPUBLIC. A GRAND PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION IN MADRID-SPEECH OF SENOR CASTELLE.

you may aid her with arms.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870.

mans, of which the following is an extract:

This will be the terrible sentence you

George Sand salutes the new regime in the follow

The Republic!—She must have life in her since she rises again from her ashes by the voice of all, by a will of which she is worthy, without the spilling of blood.

awakening; it is ideally beautiful! The third I say rather the fourth; for we must not forget that 1830 was republican at the beginning. We have fought for her only to lose her. To-day she rises complete with a single word-Vice la France. This then is the normal state which the conscience of humanity desires. This is the inevisable end of the prodigious toil of humanity. It is well. It is the law of intelligence. The [manliness of man can only develope in the air of freedom. Behold the god of armies! His name is country and liberty. Hail to the Republic! Thou art in good hands and a great people is now marching under thy banner after a bloody expiation. Thy task is hard. But should it happen to thee to fall once more, thou wilt surely rise again. The rights of man are imperishable. GEORGES SAND

tion, is the Citadel, pronounced to be a master-work of

Vauban. It is constructed on a pentagon, according to

the great engineer's first system, and presents five great

bastions, with their supporting works, and effectually

commands the city and the Rhine. This stronghold has

been much improved during the past 20 years, and is

arsenals and military institutions for which Strasb

also a magnificent esplanade.

is famous-the Salles d'Armes, the Military Hospital, the

Artillery School, and the Arsenal de Construction, and

These and similar appeals have effect on the people and strengthen their determination to defend the city to the last.

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE. THEIR CAVALRY WITHIN TEN MILES OF THE

CITY-THE NORTHERN RAILWAY TORN UP. LONDON, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870. The Prussians are advancing on Paris rapidly. Their cavalry is already within 10 miles of the city

The Northern Railway has been cut by the Prussians. The main body of the army is within 30 miles of Paris. There is great consternation in the vicinity of the capital, and great excitement in Paris itself.

A Prussian army passed Vitry-le-Français yesterday. Their scouts make enormous requisitions on the surrounding country, and declare everywhere, in the name of the King of Prussia, that the conscription is abolished.

WAR REPORTS FROM PARIS. MACMAHON STILL ALIVE-LAON TO BE DE-STROVED IF NOT SURRENDERED. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE !

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Paris telegraphs as follows:

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870.

"MacMahon is a prisoner. He was severely rounded in the leg at Boult, near Sedan.

"Laon was yesterday surrounded by the army of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The surrender of the citadel was demanded by 10 o'clock to-day, otherwise the city is to be destroyed."

PRUSSIA'S INDEMNITY. ACTION OF THE NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT-ALSACE AND LORRAINE TO BE ANNEXED TO

BERLIN, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870 After a protracted conference among the members of the North German Confederation, it has been decided that the French provinces of Alsace and Lorraine are to be annexed to Germany, and not to Prussia individually.

THE BELEAGURED CITIES.

THE PRUSSIAN WORKS AT STRASBOURG NEARLY COMPLETE-A DEMAND FOR THE SURRENDER LONDON, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870.

The Prussian works around Strasbourg are nearly implete. Gen. Ulrich persists in holding the place. The River III has been diverted into the trenches Women and children only are allowed to leave. The Prussian fire on the city is incessant, but apparently without result, and a practicable breach is not likely to be made for a fortnight.

A dispatch from Lacn, dated Thursday, says the Duke of Mecklinburg-Schwerin has surrounded the town with the German forces under his command, giving the garrison until 10 o'clock this (Friday forenoon to surrender, with the alternative of receiving the same treatment extended to Strasbourg.

THE PRESS ON THE SITUATION. PARIS NOT TO BE BOMBARDED, BUT STARVED INTO CAPITULATION—A RUSSIAN CRITICISM OF M. FAVRE'S CIRCULAR—ENGLISH ADVICE TO KING WILLIAM.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870. The Paris Siecle says that it is "assured from the best source that, in answer to representations of the inhumanity of bombarding Paris, the King of Prussia said that he would not have recourse to such an extremity. He would take the place by the aid of famine. As it is evident that at least 900,000 troops will be needed to entirely surround the city, the Siecle concludes that all the Prussian reserves will be summoned for the siege. It says this is the reason for the creation of 76 nev squadrons of cavalry, and adds that it is time France also organized her cavalry.

The Journal of St. Petersburg (semi-official organ), says in relation to Jules Favre's late circular :

"The French Government carries patriotism too far. If, rather than yield fortifications and soil no longer valuable, it invokes a war of extermination, Prussia will naturally exact double guarantees to secure its noble victories. It is difficult to appreciate the language of M. Favre. He asserts that the cause of France against Prussia is that of right and justice, when only in July his language was precisely the reverse."

The Morning Post councils the Prussians to stop

and offer peace to the Republic on terms that shall reimburse Prussia, and let leave no rankling source of hate among the French; otherwise The Post hopes the French will hold their own. The writer then comments on the violent anti-Prussian tone of the British press, which was lately so obsequious to the Emperor.

THE IMPERIAL EXILES. THE EMPRESS IN ENGLAND WITH THE PRINCE-NAPOLEON AT WILHELMSHÖHE

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870. The Empress Engenie has arrived in England and is now with the Prince Imperial at Hastings. A German correspondent of The Times writes as follows from Wilhelmshöhe, under date of Sept. 5: The Imperial train reached this station at 9:35 p. m. where the garrison officers, Gen. Plonski and resident officials of the Province had assembled. The Emperor, on alighting, passed to Plonaki's carriage, saluting the officer of the corps, who drew up with presented arms. He looked serious, not crushed. There were no signs of unhealthy embonpoint. He were the undress uniform of a General, with a riding-cape of the Garibaldian pattern. The crowd was silent, respectful and sympathetic.

MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH NEWS.

GARIBALDI OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE NEW GIUM-ARRIVAL OF IMPERIALISTS IN EN-LONDON, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870.

Gen. Garibaldi has offered his services to the French Republic.

Mr. Sandford, late Minister of the United States, has just returned to Brussels from a visit to Bouillon and along the French frontier. He writes a letter to the Independence Belge, in which he asks the Belgian Government to send an official to the frontier to supervise measures for the relief of the wounded prisoners. In what has already been done, he says, the conquerors have acquired a fresh title to the respect and esteem of mankind while forging a new link in the chain binding the brotherhood of nations. The Belgians have devoted the town of Ciergnon, an admirable location, to the reception of the wounded, and it is now turned into a great hospital.

jealously guarded from inspection by strangers. Immediately close to the Citadel, on the city side, are the great MM. Rouher, Persigny, Baroche, Grammont, and other Imperialists have arrived in England.

The French women in Belgium are wearing mourn ing for the dead slaughtered through Imperial incapacity. There is a great scarcity of printing paper | its violence. It says this is true patriotism, and thus Galignani's Messenger has been reduced in size, and it is likely that the other papers will be forced to follow.

The Paris journals to-day again refer feelingly to Princess Clotilde, who, before leaving Paris, distributed to her poor sums representing the aggregat of the yearly alms she was in the habit of giving

The German bark Johanna Jellson from Valparaiso has taken refuge in Portsmouth Harbor, and the German ship Leopoldine from Galveston, has put into Falmouth to escape capture. The English ship Clydesdale from Quebec, was pursued by a French cruiser near Miquelon, but showed her colors and was not molested.

Five thousand French prisoners have been distributed among the different fortified towns in Saxony.

LOCAL WAR NEWS. The Germans of the Seventeenth Ward have

The Brooklyn, E. D., Schuetzen Corps has orwarded to Berlin \$500, which had been subscribed for he widows, orphans and soldiers of the Prussian Army.

The different German societies and organizanext over the Prussian victories The German Republican Club of the XIth
Assembly District has passed resolutions commending
the adoption of a republican form of government in
France, rejoicing at the consummation of German unity,
counseling the great German patient is he modern. reace, rejoicing as the consummation of German unity, counseling the great German nation to be moderate in its hour of triumph, and thanking the President for his prompt recognition of the Republic of France.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

AQUATIC. THE NEWPORT RACES-THE CAMBRIA BEATEN BY THE MADELEINE AND PHANTOM.

NEWPORT, Sept. 9.-Some controversy was excited among the yachtsmen, to-day, by Mr. Do withdrawai for the present of the prize offered by him. It was alleged that this had been done in order to give of the Dauntless an opportunity to have he

bottom cleaned. The excuse was not regarded as satisfactory by the yachtsmen, as Mr. Bennett had the same chance as the others to make these preparations.

As soon as it was known that this prize had been withdrawn, Commodore Stebblins called a meeting on board the Phantom, at which there were present Mr. Ashbury, Commodore Voorheis of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, Mr. Jacob Voorheis of the Madeleine, Captain Loper, Mr. Frank Osgood, Mr. Rutherford Stuyvesant, Mr. Hatch and Captain Lyon of the Dauntiess, who represented Mr. Bennett. After some discussion, it was decided that the Cambria should sail her private matches with the Madeleine and Phantom to-day, and that the race for the Citizens' Cup should take place to-morrow. The remainder of the matches will be sailed from New-York, over the club course.

ub course. Accordingly at 12 o'clock the yachts got up anchors

club course.

Accordingly at 12 o'clock the yachts got up anchors and sailed out of the inner harbor. The course was from the old Dumpling fort to a buoy off the north end of Block Island and return, a distance of about 40 miles, the course usually sailed.

When the whistle blew, the Cambria and Madeleine crossed the line, the latter in the Cambria's weather quarter. The Phantom started on the port tack, made a short tack to starboard, again tacked and crossed the line astern of the Madeleine. The Phantom beat the Cambria 20:15 at the buoy off Block Island, which she increased on the homestretch to 23 minutes and so seconds. The Cambria at the buoy led the Madeleine five minutes, and at the home-stake boat just three minutes and thirty seconds. The latter, with the time allowance, wins the race by nine minutes and forty-five seconds.

To-morrow the race for the cup effered by the citizens of Newport will take place and will be sailed under the club rules over the course sailed to-day. There is to be a subscription cup for the second yacht. The following yachts are entered: Phantom, Palmer, Magie, Cambria, Sappho, Calypso, Tidal Wave, Madeleine, Haleyon, Madgle, and Idler. The Judges Capt. Palmer, Mr. Nichols, and Mr. Talboy. Two or three days ago the Haleyon challenged the Cambria to sail a race 20 or 30 miles to windward for a 50 guinea cup. But this morning he offered to forfeit the cup, or to sail the race on Monday next if Mr. Ashbury insisted. Mr. Ashbury however allowed him to withdraw the challenge.

REGATTA OF THE STATEN ISLAND YACHT CLUB The regatta of the Stapleton Yacht Club took place yesterday. The course was from Stapleton Dock round the buoy off Stapleton, thence around the ane buoy in the lower bay, and return around Fort Lafayette home. The entries were mostly sloops and cat-rigged boats. Those that came to the start were: Raymond, Capt. Jas. Miller; Sly Fox, Capt. Thos. Drummond: Unknown, Capt. Jacob Van Peit; Hard Taek, Capt. Magee; Pee Wee, Capt. J. C. Kipp. At 2 o'clock the signal for the start was given, and with a favorable breeze the boats got off, the Unknown leading as far as the first stake-boat opposite the Quarantine hospital, where she was overtaken by the Pee Wee and Sly Fox. The Unknown on the way home opposite Stapleton took the lead, but near the winning boat was passed by the Sly Fox, which proved the winning boat as follows: Sly Fox, 2:12; Unknown, 2:16; Pee Wee, 2:25; Fanny, 2:30; Hard Tack, 2:46. At the conclusion of the race the elegant silver service presented by Mr. C. C. Eddy was handed to the owner of the Sly Fox. The officers for the year are: M. S. Tynan, Commodore; S. C. Hall, Vice-Commodore; Geo. H. McCready, Secretary; John McDonnell, Treasurer, and Jacob Van Pelt, Steward. Lafayette home. The entries were mostly sloops and

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE Last evening, Wm. Marsh, 86 years of age,

and employed as a messenger for the United States Engineer Corps at Willett's Point, with two comrades from the Point, entered No. 161 Greene-st., kept by Bella Housteat, whom he had known about six months Marsh and his comrades had been drinking during the evening, but were not drunk. They had been in the house but a few minutes, when Marsh proposed to Bella to marry him, which she refused seemed to consider the offer a jest. Marsh then, without a word further, fired upon the woman, the ball passing into her abdomen, causing a probably fatal wound. She had hardly fallen to the floor and the numerwound. She had hardly fallen to the floor and the numerous witnesses of the tragedy had not time to recover themselves before he raised the pistol to his own forehead and fired again, he too fell to the floor bleeding and senseless. The sound of the shots and the outery attracted the attention of persons in the street and the police almost immediately arrived and took possession of the house. By direction of Capt. McDermott the man was removed to the Eighth Precinct Station-House where he was attended by Police Surgeous Freligh and Waterman, who were unable to refleve him. Dr. Morton was called to attend the woman who was left in her own house, and in this case also the ball was not

POSTSCRIPT

4 A. M.

AN ADDRESS FROM THE PROVISIONAL GOV-THE GOVERNMENT IN THE HANDS OF THE

PEOPLE-A REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY BE ORGANIZED. PARIS, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870 The Journal Officiel de la Republique publishes the

following address from the Government of National Defense to the French people: FRENCHMEN: In proclaiming four days ago a govern-

ment for the National Defense we defined our mission The power had failen to the ground. He who commence crime ended with desertion. We have done nothing but take again the Government, fallen from poweriess hands. But Europe wants to be enlightened. It is necessary that she should learn by unexceptional evidence that the entire country is with us. The invader must be met in his path, not only by an immense city resolved to punish rather than surrender, but a people on their feet and organized, and a Representative Assembly besides, which can carry everywhere, and despite all disasters, the living soul of the country. The Government accordingly decrees :

Sunday, the 16th day of October, for the purpose of choosing a National Constitutional Assembly. ART. 2. The election will be held at the regular polling places, in conformity with the law of the 15th of March,

ART. 3. The number of members of the Constituent

ARTICLE 1. The Electoral Colleges are convoked for

Assembly is fixed at 750. ART. 4. The Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Done at the Hotel de Ville, Paris, the 8th day of September, 1870. AFFAIRS AT PARIS

THE PROSPECTS OF AN ARMISTICE GAINING GROUND-PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENSE STILL The question or an armistice seems to be gaining ground. It is announced now that several members of the Diplomatic Corps are taking the initiative in

the matter, which was mentioned by them to the Minister of the Exterior, and submitted to-day to a-Council which was held at the Hotel de Ville. L'Opinion Nationale compliments Rochefort warmly for separating from the Marseillaise on account of

many thousands are secured to the Republican cause,

as Rochefort is extremely popular. The Journal Official publishes the following report: "A meeting was held yesterday evening at the Hotel de Ville, attended by the Mayors of 20 arrondissements of the city and the Sub-Prefects of Sceane and St. Denis The Mayor of Paris presided over the proceedings, sup ported by Deputies. The business of the meeting was to agree upon measures for the complete arming of the militia of Paris. No speeches were made, but practical observations were exchanged in a friendly manner. large spirit of harmony, firmness and patriotic confidence animated the meeting, which lasted from 90'clock until midnight. The Chief of Staff of the National Guards present. He renders ample justice to the intelli gent activity of the Mayors. Many things that appeared to him almost impossible were accomplished in a brief space of time. Since the Provisional Mayors entered upon their functions on the 6th inst., the organization of the new battalions has been nearly finished and their armament advances to completion from day to day. In a few days the eager impatience of the citizens will be

It is understood Gen. Trochu intends using sharpshooters on a large scale. They are to be stationed on all parts of the enemy's line of march to harass them. Gen. Trochu has issued orders to the Garde Mobile of the Seine to rejoin the posts assigned them or be subjected to military law. This is done because some of them are lagging.

A large force has gone out to meet the enemy. The forts are all prepared, and earth defenses have been thrown up.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SEA. LOSS OF THE ENGLISH IRON-CLAD CAPTAIN-

FIVE HUNDRED LIVES LOST. LONDON, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870. The English iron-plated steamer Captain has been lost off Finisterre, France. All on board, 500 in

number, perished. Among the victims are Capt. Cowper Coles, Lord Northbrook, and a son of Mr. ders. First Lord of the Admiraly. The Admiralty has just received a telegram from Admiral Sir Andrew Millan, on board Her Majesty's ship The Lord Warden, off Cape Finisterre, in Galicia. The dispatch is dated the 7th of September,

comes by way of Lisbon, and is as follows:

To the Lords of Admiralty: I very much regret to have to send you the painful intelligence that her Majesty's ship Captain must have foundered during the night close to this ship. At 2 o'clock this morning a sudden gale came up from the south-east, with a very heavy sea. At

daybreak this morning the Captain was missing. To-day we found one of her boats adrift, and several of her spars. I fear that all on board have miserably perished-in number, five hundred souls. The Inconstant will sail this afternoon with a full report. Full intelligence will be communicated ALEXANDER MILLAN. when received.

The Captain, whose melancholy fate is recorded in this brief letter, was considered the finest iron-clad in the British navy. She was esteemed the best and strongest vessel afloat. This was her experimental trip, and it is believed, though not positively known, that her designer, Captain Cowper Coles, was on board of her.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE NEW-DOMINION. VESSEL SCUTTLED AT SEA-THE CAPIAIN HANGS HIMSELF.

HALIFAX, Sept. 9 .- Capt. Ractz of the German bark Hermann arrived here on Wednesday in a schooner, and reported that his vessel had suffered so much in a gale that he had abandoned her. She sunk soon afterward. Yesterday an American fishing vessel brought the Hermann into port with several holes bored in her bottom. Capt. Ractz went to the woods and hanged himself, on hearing of the circumstances. He also took poison. The crew of the Hermann have been arrested. She had a cargo of coal for Boston.

There is more trouble in the Bank of Nova Scotia. The Directors have refused to allow the Shareholders Committee to examine all their books, alleging that there are certain books open only to Directors.

. The wadding factory of Messrs. Goff, Cranston will of Pawincket, R. I., was burned yesterlay.The Rev. Nathan Lord, late President of Dart-mouth College, at Plancer, N. H.

The principal portion of the town of Port Wine, Siers County (al., was burned on the lat inst. Tegnis-law burned on the lat inst. Tegnis-law burned on the lat inst. A heavy storm prevailed at Denver, Col., yes. Mr. Goff, formerly a politician of that city, was firstantly killed

Letters from England reached Auckland July San Francisco fine days before the letters of the same date were of via the Soca Canal. .. The volcano of Mauna Loa, Sandwich Islands,

.... The loss by the fire at Pawtucket, N. H., is

John Bokope, 68 years of age, and his son, aged m., while driving across the track The steamship Tauranga came in collision with barge near Auckland, New-Jealand, on the 23d of July. Both toundered immediately. Eighteen lives were lost.

as foundered with the Camp-Meeting of at Milesburg, Penn., last Wednesday evening, and in an alter-p one of them named Warred stabbed a Mr. Jouck, inflicting mortal

wounds

Andrew J. Sherburne of Pittsfield, N. H., was shot by Pascal R. Richards of Alten, N. H., at a hotel in the latter place on Thursday while disputing over a horse. Sherburne was shot tiree times through the adolence and thigh. He cannot recover.

... The large building used for manufacturing opened as Race-st, below Third, Philadelphia, was burned on Thurs-you have a \$50,000, divided among manufacturers, worstoners, rearribution makers, culter; grinders, and pattern makers.